

1941 REPORT

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

ZILLAH HUMEERPORE,

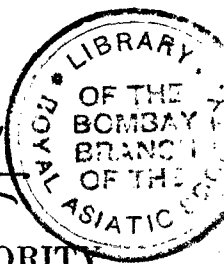
UNDER REGULATION IX. 1833.

PREPARED BY **110539** *cl*

MESSRS. C. ALLEN AND W. MUIR.

1842.

And other books



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AGRA:

Bx-L

PRINTED BY E. H. LONGDEN AT THE SECUNDRA ORPHAN PRESS.

1846.

REPORT

ON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

**PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR, MOUDHA, RATH,
PUNWAREE AND KHURKA,**

COMPLETED BY

MR. CHARLES ALLEN, C. S.

1842.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PARA.	PAGE.
1 and 2 Reports the completion of the Settlement, ..	1
3 to 5 Geographical details of the Pergunnahs, ..	2
6 Rivers and Streams, ...	2
7 Survey, ...	3
8 Population, ...	3
9 Education,.. .. .	5
10 to 16 Soils—Mar, Rabur, Purwa, Rakur, Turee, Kuchar, ...	5
17 to 21 Crops—Sugar cane, Cotton and Al, ..	8
22 Gardens, ...	9
23 to 26 General remarks on the Agriculture, descrip- tion of Ploughs, viz. Nagur and Bukur, and Kans Grass, ...	9
27 to 30 Towns or Villages, ...	10
31 Manufactures, ...	11
32 to 44 Revenue History of the District and the effects of the past settlements, ...	12
45 & 46 Droughts of 1241 and 1245, ...	16
47 & 48 General remarks on the former assessments, and the history of eight speculators from whose capital the Jumma had been rea- lized,.. .. .	17
49 & 50 Transfers and Sales, ...	18
51 to 54 The last assessment how realized, ..	23
55 Mode of determining the new assessment,	25
56 Classification of Villages, ...	25

57 to 61	Calculation and rates, ...	25
62 to 67	Financial result of the settlement, ...	28
68	Resumed Maafce, ...	30
69	Police, ...	30
70	Tenures, ...	31
71 & 72	Principal Zemindars or Talooqdars, ...	31
73 & 74	Holdings and Liabilities, ...	32
75	Partitions of Muhals, ...	33
76 & 77	Rent rolls or Assameewar Jumabundee, ...	33
78 & 79	Seer Lands, ...	34
80	Putwarees, ...	34
81	Kistbundee, ...	35
82	Services of the Deputy Collector, ...	35
83	Conclusion, ...	35

APPENDIX.

- A. Statement shewing the quantity of land under each description of Crop, and the per centage.
- B. Statement shewing the numbers of Villages sold and the amount sale for the last 10 years.
- C. Statement shewing the Jumma Collections and Balances of each Pergunnah for the last 11 years.
- D. General Statement No. IV, for the five Pergunnahs.
- E. Annual Statement No. V, for the five Pergunnahs.

REPORT
ON
THE SETTLEMENT
OF
PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR, MOUDHA, RATH,
PUNWAREE AND KHURKA.



FROM C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Officer,
HUMEERPORE.

TO R. LOWTHER, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Revenue, 4th Division,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Cawnpore, 28th February 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the papers connected with the Settlement of Humeerpoor proper, that is, the northern division of Bundelcund, exclusive of the pergunnahs placed under the Deputy Collector stationed at Calpee.

Reports the completion of the Settlement.

2. I entered upon my duties in June 1841, Mr. Morgan having previously been obliged to leave from ill health. When I took charge, by far the majority of the villages had been measured, almost all the boundary disputes settled, and the preparation of the Khuteonee papers was in a considerable state of forwardness.

2 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

3. The pergunnahs entrusted to me for settlement were five, namely Soomerpoor, Moudha, Rath, Punwaree and Khurka. The first two are divided from the last three by the pergunnah of Julalpoor. Soomerpoor and Moudha to the south of Humeerpoor are bounded on the north by the rivers Betwa and Jumna; to the south and east by the pergunnahs of Pylanee and Khundeh, zillah Banda; and to the west by pergunnah Julalpoor. Their conjoint form is nearly square, with an extreme length and breadth in each case of about 25 miles. Their total area is 472 square miles; Soomerpoor to the north and nearest to Humeerpore containing 240 miles, and Moudha to the south, 232 miles.

4. The three remaining pergunnahs (viz. Rath, Punwaree and Khurka), are almost surrounded by the territories of different chieftains, the exception being to the north-east, on which side the pergunnah of Julalpoor in Calpee bounds them. The principal chieftains are those of Chirkaree, Jeitpoor, Logassee, Alleepoor, Chutturpoora, Geroulee and Jhansee. The extreme length of the three pergunnahs from north to south is about 58 miles, and their breadth from east to west, 34 miles. Their form and boundaries are very irregular, and in many places, particularly to the south, they are intersected by the territories of the abovenamed chieftains. Their total area is 806 square miles; Khurka the most northern of them containing 64 miles, Rath in the middle 318 miles, Punwaree 424 miles. The area of all five pergunnahs being 1278 square miles.

5. There are numerous high barren rocks in the south-west, i. e. over the whole pergunnah of Punwaree; a few in pergunnah Rath; but none in the other pergunnahs. The face of the country is uneven, with barren ridges and rich low lands. The neighbourhood of all the rivers and nullahs is full of ravines; the banks are for the most part high and barren; while the land below in the beds of the rivers is generally very rich.

6. The rivers are the Jumna, Betwa, Dussan, Cain, Chundrawal and Berma. All but the last two are boundaries; the Jumna for a short distance to the north of pergunnah Soomerpoor; the Betwa to the north of Khurka and Soomerpoor; the Dussan to the west of parts of Punwaree and Rath; and the Cain for a short distance to the south of Moudha. The Betwa, Dussan, and Cain all rise in the hills

Geographical details.

Rivers and Streams.

between Jubbulpoor and Bhopal, and run north about 250 miles. The Dussan empties itself into the Betwa at the north-west corner of pergunnah Khurka; the Betwa and Cain join the Jumna; the first just below Humeerpoor, and the last in the Banda district at the Chillâtara Ghât. The Berma river rises in the south in the Jeitpoor Territory; receives in the Punwaree pergunnah, in its northward course, the waters of the Urjoon, Keolaree and Gouchee streams; enters the Rath pergunnah near the old cantonment of Keitah, which was built on its left bank; crosses the south-east corner of the pergunnah; runs the whole length of the Julalpoor pergunnah and then unites with the Betwa. The Chundrawul river rises in the Jaloun territory runs in a north-east direction through the pergunnah of Moudha and empties itself into the Cain in the Banda district, after receiving the Seechun stream.

7. The revenue survey and measurement of these pergunnahs were conducted in the years 1839-40, and 1840-41, by Lieutenant H. V. Stephen—I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the accuracy of the measurement, as detailed in the Khusrehs and Khuteeonees; though in some statistical returns, such as the number of inhabitants, cattle, ploughs, &c. equal correctness was not attained. The measurement of every village was tested by remeasuring every field touching a line drawn across the field map, and if the difference was not greater than 5 per cent. the measurement was passed; but the testing Officer examined each field as to the quality of the soil; and whenever complaints were made, the survey returns were retested and re-examined again and again. To avoid frivolous complaints, I demanded the deposit of a certain sum per beegah from every proprietor who petitioned for a second examination. If his complaint was found to be well grounded he received back the deposit, otherwise it was confiscated. The beegah of the district is very small, considerably less than half an acre, the proportion is nearly 7 to 3, and more accurately 37 to 16.

8. The population of Bundelcund is scanty; the latest census is that made by the measuring Ameens under the Revenue Surveyor, which in its details, is far from accurate. Still it is an approximation, and is probably, in the total, tolerably correct; at any rate it is the latest, and, I believe, the best yet made. The result for the five pergunnahs under report, is 1,53,894 souls distributed as in the annexed table.

4 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

Pergunnah.	ADULT MALES.										Total No. of souls per square mile.
	No. of square miles.	Cultivators.			Non-Cultivators.			Total of Men.	Total population with women and children.		
		Hindoos.		Total.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.				
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.								
Khurka,.....	64	929	40	969	458	68	526	108	1495	3212	50.2
Moudha,....	232	7304	2459	9763	3570	1727	5297	4186	15060	33046	146.7
Punwaree, ..	424	15334	131	15465	6120	747	6867	878	22332	49576	116.9
Rath,.....	318	10304	560	10864	7627	1105	8732	1665	19596	40841	128.4
Soomerpoor,	240	10399	215	10614	3102	359	3461	574	14075	27219	113.4
Total,.....	1278	44270	3405	47675	20877	4006	24883	7411	72558	153894	120.5

This population, it will be observed, is chiefly agricultural and the chief castes are Brahmins, Rajpoots, Lodhees, Bunyans, Aheers, Koormees, Kachees and Khungars. Of these the Kachees, Koormees and Lodhees are the best cultivators. In Soomerpoor and Moudha, the Rajpoots are far more numerous than any other caste. In Rath the Lodhees prevail, and in Punwaree and Kurka, the Lodhees and Brahmins are nearly in equal proportions. The Khungars are said to have been the rulers of this country before the Boondelas. They are now the Chowkeedars; among the villagers the usual designation of the Chowkeedars is "Khungar".

9. Education can scarcely be said to exist, there being nothing in the whole district that can deserve the character of a school. In the towns and villages collectively, perhaps from 400 to 500 boys may receive instruction in Hindee, as far as reading and writing the character and a little arithmetic: and the Persian to a similar extent may be taught in the whole to 25 or 30 boys.

10. The soils of Bundlecund on this, the right, side of the Jumna, are very different from those on the opposite side. The names of the principal descriptions are Turee, Kuchar, Mar, Kabur, Purwa and Rakur. The quantity and the percentage of each on the total cultivation (exclusive of 7024 acres of resumed maafee) are detailed below:

6 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

Pergunnah.	Turee.		Kuchar.		Mar.		Kabar.		Purwa.		Rakur.		Total.	
	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.	Acres.	Per Centage.
Khurka, ...	218	1.3	1272	7.6	3100	18.4	4296	25.6	1957	11.6	5963	35.5	16806	100
Moudha, ...	153	0.2	1783	2.1	28232	34.2	18066	21.9	16727	20.2	17663	21.4	82624	100
Punwaree, ...	25	0.	732	0.6	37358	29.5	19790	15.7	29836	23.6	38657	30.6	126398	100
Rath, ...	66	0.1	718	0.7	16470	15.4	30396	28.6	39190	36.8	19513	18.3	106353	100
Someerpoor, ..	365	0.5	795	1.1	18365	24.9	25369	34.5	15389	20.9	13364	18.1	73647	100
Total, ..	827	0.2	5300	1.3	103525	25.5	97917	24.1	103099	25.4	95160	23.5	405828	100

11. Turee and Kuchar, the names given to land annually overflowed by the rivers and streams on which it is situated, are in fact of the same description, the former taking its designation from *Tur*, moist, and the latter from *Kuchar*, edge.

12. Turee, from the longer period of its inundation, receives a greater quantity, and is more enriched by the alluvial deposits; of which the Kuchar benefits less, from the earlier subsidence of the waters from their higher level. From their situation these lands are only cultivated for Rubbee crops.

13. Mar is the popular designation of the peculiar black loam common in Bundelcund, Malwa, the Nerbudda Territories and Gwalior, but I believe never found on the left bank of the Junna. I am not competent to its geological description. It is of a deep black colour, extremely retentive of moisture, very rich, perfectly free from stones or other foreign substances, can be burnt like peat, and in dry weather contracts extremely, leaving large cracks and fissures in the soil, which renders irrigation impracticable.

14. Kabur is similar to Mar but mixed, to a slight degree, with other substances, konkur, sand, &c. and is of a lighter or greyer black than the Mar.

15. Purwa is a light sandy soil almost of a yellowish colour, it does not contract like the Mar and Kabur, and is consequently capable of irrigation.

16. The Rakur, the poorest of all the soils, has a large mixture of konkur in it and is only productive when the rains are abundant, its cultivation being exclusively of the khureef crops. The other three are indiscriminately cultivated for either harvest, but the Purwa when sown with winter crops requires irrigation, which cannot be practised in the Mar and Kabur soils as already noticed.

17. A statement of the quantity of land under each description of crop, and the percentage of each with reference to the total cultivated area, as detailed in the measurement papers, is annexed (appendix A). It will be observed that the khureef is the principal harvest being three-fifths of the whole

8 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

cultivation. Of the khureef crops, Jowar is the most extensively sown and cotton second in importance as regards breadth of cultivation. Of the rubbee crops, gram far exceeds any other, the second being wheat.

18. In the western pergunnahs, particularly in Rath, a considerable quantity of sugarcane is grown. It is planted in the purwā soil and is plentifully irrigated. In Rath it is taken great care of, manured extensively, the land well worked and the crop is very valuable; being sometimes, when fit to cut, valued at above 200 Rupees the acre. In Punwaree the land is not so good, neither are the canes nor goor so valuable as in Rath.

19. The Cotton of these pergunnahs is inferior to that of some pergunnahs in Banda, and to that which comes through Koonch from independent Bundelcund. The growth of it is very general throughout all the pergunnahs; the best perhaps is produced in the south-west part of the Punwaree pergunnah, in Koolpuhar for instance.

20. The only other crop which I think it necessary to mention particularly, is Al, ("Morinda Citrifolia"). The roots are used very extensively as a dye and exported to all parts of the North Western Provinces, but I am not aware that it has ever been imported into Calcutta, or that it is practically known in Europe. The Kharwa cloths are solely dyed with it, and so are most of the red cloths; the colour given is a deep red. It is sown only in the *Mar* and *Kabur* soils, and when of about 2½ years growth is dug up to the depth of 4 to 4½ feet for the roots, in the bark of which the dye exists: instead of the *phoura*, narrow pickaxes are made use of to prevent injury to the smaller roots, the most valuable part of the produce.

The delay in the returns from the length of time before the plant is ready—the accumulation of several years rent—the labour employed in annual weedings and particularly in uprooting it, render it rather a trying cultivation. It is not an exhausting crop by any means, and is usually succeeded by gram, generally yielding a very large return, partly resulting probably from the deep stirring up of the soil in collecting the roots. I have particularly noticed this cultivation, as I believe not existing to the north of the Jumna.

21. The customs duty on Al is very heavy, ad valorem.

Customs duty on Al.

The article is arbitrarily divided into three classes or qualities and charged accordingly, the distinction between 1st and 2nd, or 2nd and 3rd quality is mere opinion, and entirely indefinite; as an almost necessary result, the trade is exposed to vexatious and irregular exactions. An exporter takes out a pass for Al of the 2nd quality—the goods are stopped as being of the 1st, and subject to a higher rate—on examination it may be admitted as correctly described and released; but the official cannot be punished for the hardship and inconvenience created by his interference, because it is merely an error in judgment on an uncertain and undefined point. The necessary consequence of this is the, at least probable, demand and payment of a fee by the exporter to escape interruption; possibly made up by the evasion of the first rate on the superior qualities. A medium rate on all Al exported instead of a graduated duty would be an advantage to the people without loss to government.

22. Gardens or topes are rare: I cannot remember seeing a single mangoe tope, though a few

Gardens.

mangoe trees interspersed with others, or alone, are not uncommon. Gardens of the mahwa trees (*Bassia latifolia*), are the commonest: from its flowers is distilled the most inferior spirit of the country, and they are extensively eaten both in their fresh and dried states. Taudee and cheerunjee trees are common in the jungles in the western part of the district.

23. The khureef crops are all sown in this district broadcast; and the rubbee crops by drill in

General remarks on the agriculture.

the usual mode; no irrigation is required for wheat, or indeed for any thing except sugarcane, tobacco and garden produce. Besides the common plough similar to that used in the Doab there are two others used in this district, the *Nagur* and the *Bukkar*.

24. The *Nagur* is only used in the western pergunnahs and for planting sugarcane. It is very heavy

Nagur Plough.

requires six, and even eight bullocks, to draw it and enters very deep into the ground. The cane is put into a hole of the wooden part of the plough, through which it is passed and deposited in the earth immediately behind the coulter, as deep as the coulter ploughs. Mr. Mercer, the American Cotton Planter, was much pleased with this plough, and preferred this manner of sowing sugarcane to any he could adopt with the American plough.

10 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

25. The *Bukkar* is used both to take off the crust which is formed on the land by sunshine after rain, and to clean the land from young grass, weeds and stubble ; it only skims the surface. Previously cultivated or prepared land is "*bukkured*" after a shower of rain and the seed sown, which may either be ploughed or *bukkured* in. The instrument or share, a long iron scythe let into a piece of wood, about three feet long by about one wide, is drawn by a pair of oxen and rapidly loosens the surface.

26. The *Kans* grass (*saccharum spontaneum*) is a great enemy to agriculture in Bundelcund; when once it appears in a village it spreads rapidly and cannot be weeded out, its roots penetrate the soil so deeply and spread so widely. The custom is, therefore, always to throw the land where it has gained a head out of cultivation, and it then, after a time, in 8 or 9 years dies of itself. Any attempt to weed it out, seems to loosen the soil about the roots and give it fresh strength. After it has died away, the land produces beautiful crops, better than before it appeared, the result probably of long fallow.

27. There are altogether 627 muhals ; namely in Khurka 28 ; in Moudha 103 ; in Punwaree 234 ; in Rath 155, and 107 in Soomerpoor. The number of inhabited villages is 469, and of uninhabited 117 ; total 586. The difference between the number of muhals and of villages is caused by the division of some of the very large villages into several muhals, as explained more particularly in para. 75.

28 The chief towns are the capitals of the pergunnahs. *Rath khas* is by far the richest and of most consequence. It carries on considerable traffic between independent Bundelcund, Calpee and the Dooab ; after Rath, *Moudha* is the largest town. It is an old Mahomedan place, and is on the high road between Calpee and Banda. *Soomerpoor* is the next largest, but of comparatively small commercial consequence. *Punwaree* has less trade than either of the above.

29. Besides these pergunnah capitals there are several large towns and bazaars. In the Moudha pergunnah, *Sissolur*, which has a bazaar for the trade between the Dooab and Banda and independent Bundelcund. In the Rath pergunnah, *Aouta*,

which has a very large bazaar for the exchange of products between the Dooab and Bundlecund; the Dooab giving sugar, tobacco, spices and English cloths; receiving in exchange, pan, iron, âl, kharooah and other cloths—*Goohand* and *Ateyleea*, great grain bazaars, and *Mullehta* and *Koochechoo* two neighbouring villages on the Dussân, where a large quantity of kharooah and other cloths are made. In the Punwaree pergunnah, *Koolpuhar* has a large bazaar for âl, spices, betelnut, &c. *Soongra* which has a considerable bazaar for cloths manufactured there, *Soopah Tagah*, *Nagarah* and *Gohraree* are all large grain markets and the last is noted for its stone articles. In the Soomerpoor pergunnah are, *Bidokar*, where a very considerable fair is held every autumn, and *Serowlee* Boozoorg, which is on the Jumna and a considerable ferry. I think if roads were made to this ferry from Ghatumpore in the Cawnpore district, from Kora Jehanabad in the Futtehpore, and from Soomerpoor, and eventually from Rath in this district, a very advantageous outlet for the products of Bundlecund would be obtained, the advantage consists in avoiding one river, the Betwa, in having only one ferry to cross instead of two. Humeerpore being most unfortunately situated just in the fork between the Betwa and Jumna rivers; all traffic, therefore, through Humeerpore, between the Dooab and Bundlecund must cross two rivers.

30. More than half of the uninhabited villages are in the Punwaree pergunnah, and more than a quarter in Rath. They are generally very small and the majority of those of Punwaree are interspersed with foreign territory. The size of the villages varies very considerably; those in Soomerpoor and Moudha are generally large; in Punwaree, the majority are small; though a few are enormously large, *Koolpuhar* containing above 20 square miles, while *Bamore* has only as many acres in its area. There are about forty mouzahs cut off from the rest of the pergunnah by independent territory; the Jeitpore principality having on all sides of it detached villages belonging to the Punwaree pergunnah.

31. It has been already remarked that the population is chiefly agricultural; the manufactures are of but little moment consisting of some coarse cloths, particularly the kharwa, and in one village, *Gohraree*, pergunnah Punwaree, the making of hookah bottoms, cups, toys, and other articles of a soft stone, called, I believe soap stone, gives some employment.

12 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

32. This district and that of Banda, in short British Bundelcund, was ceded to us in 1803-4 and was managed by the political authorities till the end of 1805, when Mr. J. D. Erskine was appointed collector of the whole. He remained in charge of the district for three years, and made the first two settlements.

33. The first was for a single year, 1805-6 or 1213, and for that year the limits of the district were so unsettled, that it is difficult to arrive at any totals, or characterize it; but heavy balances accrued, partly owing to a deficiency of rain in 1805, and partly to the constant incursions of Boondela chieftains; in fact until the year 1807, the south western pergunnahs, i. e. Rath and Punwaree, were never entirely cleared of freebooters.

34. The second settlement was for 3 years, viz. from 1214 to 1216 Fussily. This appears to have been a pretty fair one, rather high perhaps in the eastern pergunnahs and low in the western ones; but when it was made, the western pergunnahs were liable to irruptions from the Boondelas; on this account arrears accrued in those pergunnahs in 1214, and the next year, 1215, was a very bad one, the rains having almost entirely failed. The year 1216 was favorable, and the Revenue was collected without balance.

35. The third settlement was made for 3 years, viz. from 1217 to 1219 Fussily, by Mr. John Wauchope, who succeeded Mr. Erskine, in December 1808. He raised the assessment of the western pergunnahs nearly 40 per cent, which he justified by saying that "these pergunnahs formerly had been the scene of uninterrupted devastation or predatory warfare, while latterly the cultivation had been greatly increased." Incidentally, I found out by the correspondence of that time, that there were two claimants for the canoongoeship of Punwaree, through whose rivalry a good deal of the enhancement was in my opinion obtained. The jumma of the eastern pergunnahs was not in the gross much raised, and several inequalities were corrected. With reference to the eastern pergunnahs, I think this settlement a fair and good one. In the

first year of the settlement, 1217, there was a deficiency of rain, but the other two years, particularly 1218, were favorable.

36. This third settlement was continued with very trifling alterations for a second period of three years, namely, to the end of 1222. Mr. Wauchope having been succeeded by Mr. Marjoribanks in May 1811, who was followed by Mr. Moore in April 1812, and in October of the same year Mr. Scott Waring took charge.

Fourth settlement 1812-13
to 1814-15.

37. During the six years of Mr. Wauchope's settlement, i. e. from 1217 to 1222, the people in the eastern pergunnahs were in a flourishing condition. The cultivation was increased, the seasons tolerably favorable, particularly the years 1218, 1219 and 1220. In Rath also, though perhaps not to the same extent, the same prosperity was visible. The Punwaree pergunnah was the only exception to this pleasing aspect of affairs. Here indeed balances had yearly accrued. The land is not so good as in the eastern pergunnahs—any deficiency of rain is more severely felt—the pergunnah from the rivalry of the Canoongoes, or for some other cause had been more heavily assessed, and many of the cultivators had been persuaded by lower rents to emigrate into neighbouring villages belonging to independent Jagheerdars. From these and other reasons, the pergunnah had become very much impoverished, so much so that many persons in that pergunnah are reported to have died of starvation during the years 1221 and 1222 Fussily.

Efforts of Mr. Wauchope's
settlement.

38. When Mr. Waring therefore made his settlement the state of affairs was this. Punwaree was poor but all the other pergunnahs were rich. The cultivation in them had been increased, considerable capital had accumulated, and speculating capitalists had flocked into the district, who anxiously offered to engage as farmers or to purchase villages. Under all these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that Mr. Waring enhanced the Government demand to a very large, and as experience has proved, to a ruinous extent. The gross enhancement in the eastern pergunnahs was no less than 46 per cent, (exclusive of the assessment at that time amounting to 13,000 Rupees of seven maafee villages resumed by Mr. Waring). In the western pergunnahs even, the jumma was enhanced 21 per cent, ex-

Mr. Waring's administration
and settlement, 1815-16 to
1819-20.

14 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

clusive of the assessment obtained from 32 resumed villages, amounting to Rupees 13,700. After Mr. Waring had made this settlement, he remained in charge for only two years, being relieved by Mr. Littledale in January 1818, who was succeeded by Mr. Forde in October of the same year. I think it unfortunate that Mr. Waring was so soon relieved, for I have no doubt he would have perceived the heaviness of his assessment, and if he had seen it, would have ingenuously confessed his mistake. At that time, the Board of Commissioners were apprehensive that the assessment was too high; but Mr. Waring defended it very ably, and adverted to the strong fact, that he had received from farmers offers, much higher than his proposals, for many villages.

39. Mr. Forde in September 1819, reported that in his opinion the district was over-assessed, and in proof of his assertion brought to the notice of the Board that at the settlement, 178 estates had been made over to farmers on account of the recusancy of zemindars; but, as Mr. Forde justly observed, a more convincing fact was the number of sales which had taken place; out of 815 estates, 39 with a jumma of Rupees 77,700 had been sold by public auction, and had realized only 29,780 Rupees or very little more than a third of one year's purchase, and the number of estates privately transferred was estimated at 100. In his opinion, the revenue of the district could never have been collected had it not been for the high price of grain, and he stated that the landholders generally were in a state far removed from affluence.

40. Mr. Forde, was, however, six months afterwards, relieved by Mr. Valpy, who was entrusted with the next settlement from 1228 to 1232, of the resigned and farmed estates. He differed in opinion from Mr. Forde, the native authorities, and the Board of Commissioners, all of whom thought that considerable remissions were required. Mr. Valpy considered and strenuously supported his opinion, that not only was no decrease requisite, but that in some cases an increase ought to be demanded. Mr. Valpy appears to me to have erred by supposing that 15 per cent deducted from the highest gross rental is sufficient; the inadequacy of this deduction is so clearly laid down in paragraphs 120 to 131 of the Settlement Circular, that I will only refer to them. Mr. Valpy

Mr. Valpy's administration and settlement 1820-21 to 1824-25.

spared no labor to get the highest possible rental; he encouraged communications even from ousted putwarees, and from subordinate native revenue officers who were candidates for new appointments consequent on the creation of a new teh-sildaree, and who to use Mr. Valpy's own words "were anxious to bring themselves to notice." When his data were formed on rentals thus calculated and on the opinion that a deduction of only 15 per cent from these rentals was requisite, it is not surprising that he should have come to the conclusion that little or no decrease was required. This settlement was for the most part merely a continuation of the expiring one, without increase or diminution. In many cases, the zemindars who in 1223 refused were now persuaded to come forward and agree to what they had previously objected to; but otherwise there was very little change. I have consequently, in the general statement, No. 4, not separately entered this settlement or that of 1233. Shortly after the completion of the settlement, Mr. Valpy was relieved by Mr. Charles Tucker, who remained here less than a year, and as that year, 1228, was a favorable one, collected the revenue and gave the sanction of his high name and character to the fairness of the assessment.

41. After Mr. Tucker, came Mr. Cathcart, who remained here three years and made the collections for 1229, 1230 and 1231, in which years the arrears were considerable, and every year greater than the preceding one. Mr. Cathcart was relieved by Mr. Valpy, who for the second time took charge of this district, in January 1825, and in the succeeding cold weather, that is in 1825-26, was again intrusted with the settlement of the resigned estates and lapsed farms. In some estates, Mr. Valpy was now forced to grant remissions, for he could get no offers; but in by far the majority of cases the old assessment was preserved. He acted on the opinion expressed by him five years before; although the balances in 1232, (the last year of the previous settlement), when he himself was Collector, were very heavy, and to prove that he had exerted himself to the utmost, I will mention one fact. He solicited a donation of 600 Rupees to his sheristadar on the ground; that during the year he had sent him out, no less than twenty times by dawk to the several pergunnahs, in order to look after the tehseeldars, and that he had been the saving of much balance by his exertions. The decrease given

16 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

at this settlement was almost entirely confined to the eastern pergunnahs, and more particularly to Soomerpoor.

42. Balances accrued every year of this settlement, though every sort of means were resorted to for the collection of the revenue. **Seventh settlement 1825-26 to 1829-30.** It was common to stop the salaries of the tehseeldars and even of some of the omlah and chupprasees of the pergunnahs. In 1829, it was publicly reported that it was not infrequent in the previous years, for some tehseeldaree establishments to be in arrears for the long period of from six to ten or twelve months. A large number of shaeenahs and ameens were entertained every year—the greater part of the sudder omlah were deputed to take charge of certain villages, and still the balances increased yearly. At last, the year 1237 proved most calamitous, particularly in the eastern pergunnahs and the balances in them, and in Rath, were very heavy: in the Soomerpoor pergunnah about 20 per cent.

43. Meanwhile the new settlement was made of the resigned estates, which amounted to far more than half the whole number. **Mr. Ainslies settlement 1830-31 to 1834-35.** At this settlement the relief given was large but it was not judiciously distributed nor apparently on any regular system. The Collector (Mr. Cathcart) had very little to say upon the subject, the Commissioner (Mr. Ainslie) giving to some villages very large present deductions, while to others, which were perhaps nearly as heavily assessed, nothing was allowed: during this settlement the dreadful year of 1241 occurred.

44. After this, from 1843 Fussily, Mr. Pidcock settled the resigned estates which were very numerous, notwithstanding the reductions given by Mr. Commissioner Ainslie in 1238. **Mr. Pidcock's settlement 1835-36 to 1847-48.** The great error of Mr. Pidcock's settlement in my opinion was, that alarmed at the great decrease immediately necessary, he proposed an assessment which progressed at too rapid a rate. Thus, although the present relief was perhaps sufficient for the estates he settled, still the ultimate demand was too high being in a very slight degree (only about 3 per cent), less than what had been found to be excessive.

45. The injury done to this district by the drought of 1241 has been described by Mr. Pidcock in several letters. Allow me to **Drought of 1241.**

quote one passage. "The season of 1241 Fussily was one of unparalleled distress to the people of this district and of loss to Government. The miseries of famine, pestilence and exile, which denuded this district of nearly one half of its population, are too well known to the world to require recapitulation here. But it is not equally well known that in addition to all this, the avarice and corruption of the native officers of this district, were employed in frustrating the charitable intentions of Government, and of hoarding for themselves wealth gathered from the wretched pittance devoted by humanity to the sustenance of the victims of hunger and disease." Mr. Pidcock reported that, although a very large portion of the balance of 1241 was suspended by Government, by far the greater part of the sum was exacted from the people and appropriated by the native Government officers, several of whom were convicted of embezzlement by the Session's Judge and imprisoned in the Humeerpoor Jail. Mr. Pidcock went to England shortly after the completion of his settlement, and in the succeeding four or five months there were as many Acting Collectors till April 1837, when Mr. Lean took charge; he, within a twelvemonth, was succeeded by Mr. Taunton, who found the district suffering from the extraordinary deficiency of rain which prevailed throughout the N. W. Provinces in 1837.

46. Although in other districts the, season of 1245 was considerably more disastrous than that of 1241; in Bundelcund, or rather I should say in the pergunnahs under report, the drought of 1245 was less felt than that of 1241, and the balances were less heavy. The year 1246 was very favorable and the balances were comparatively small; but in no year has the whole revenue been realized.

47. That the pergunnahs were over-assessed was almost, if not quite, an axiom; the desideratum was to know to what extent, and the particulars. The poverty of the whole district and the utter valuelessness of landed property were indisputable proofs of the over-assessment.

48. I endeavoured to trace to some extent the history of the speculators who came into the district, and through whose

competition and capital, the assessment had been raised and kept so high, and by means of whose capital the revenue had been realized.

Kootub Abdeen Hoosein Khan came from Lucknow, and bought in the years 1225, 1228, 1229 and 1232, villages paying a gross revenue of 8000 Rupees. All these have been by degrees sold for arrears of revenue, and he does not now own any property in the district.

Zynoolabdeen Khan came into the district with the above named Kootub Al-deen Hossein Khan and bought villages in different years paying a revenue of 7000 Rs. all have been sold, and he has left the district a pauper.

Dyaram, a banker, held in farm, or in zemindaree, villages paying a gross revenue of 12,000 Rupees. He has now not one, and is a pauper.

Mirza Mahomed Khan came from Allahabad, bought two villages, paying a revenue of 4000 Rs. both these have been sold for arrears, and bought by Government for a nominal sum.

Noneeyat Roy, a Government Vakeel at Banda, has at different times bought and taken in farm several villages, a few of which still belong to him but he has lost the majority.

Dewan Muddun Sing came from independent Bundelcund took in farm and in zemindaree four villages paying a revenue of 14,000 Rupees; he has absconded, and has lost all his property.

Mr. Bruce lost very large sums by his farming operations which were at one time extensive.

49. Transfers and sales as a means of realizing the revenue were latterly rarely tried from Transfers and Sales. their known uselessness, To show in some respects the valuelessness of landed property. I have drawn out a list * of sales effected for * Vide appendix B. the last ten years from which it will be

observed that of 137 villages brought to sale within this period, assessed at two lacs and thirty thousand rupees, no less than sixty-one were purchased by Government; while the remaining seventy-six, sold to other persons, realized only thirty-nine thousand rupees, or about one-third of their jummas for one year. It is not unusual in other districts, I believe, for the purchase money to be between two and three years' jumma, while here it is one third of a single year or an eighth of what it is elsewhere. But this is not all; for it was only about half the villages put up that realized even this very inadequate price, the remainder not even rising to this, were bought in by Government, or the sale was put off "*sine die*" when no purchaser came forward. In the list are entered all sales for arrears of revenue whether subsequently confirmed or not.

50. Out of the total number of villages amounting to 621, I found that only 139 had been preserved by the original men, and were in their Malgoozaree possession; that at the present time 75 belonged to Government. Of these, I have proposed to give back 35 to the old zemindars (Table A.) considering that they lost their villages through over assessment and 29 (Table B.) I have given to farmers. These last are all small hamlets, situated (with the exception of six) in the Punwaree pergunnah, and I have given them to persons who will, I hope, bring them into cultivation, and at the expiry of the lease they may either be given in zemindaree to the farmers or sold for the benefit of Government: these are all at present in wretched condition. Eleven (Table C.) I proposed for sale; the old proprietors not deserving to receive them back without payment. When put up to auction the amount bid for Six (Table D.) exceeded the old arrear and their transfer has been completed: for four the amount bid did not equal the old arrears, so they still belong to Government, their names and the amount bid for each is noted in (Table E.) I however, hope, that after the lapse of

* Esowlee, Telee Puharee. some time the whole balance will also be realized from them. Two* of these four have been let to farmers whose leases will not expire till 1256: so

† Arazee Rumna. till then a fair price cannot be expected. One† of the Eleven is rent free for the life of the maafeedar, and will not be offered for sale till

‡ Mowhur, Utraeea. his death and the other two‡ must for the present remain kham. It will be observed that the sums offered for these were in every case considerably more than half one year's Jumma.

20 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

(TABLE A.)

Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	New Juma.
Soomerpoor.	1	Bankee, ...	2960	2698
	2	Bhaoneea, ...	1200	1052
	3	Bubeena, ...	695	525
	4	Puthkoorakhoord, ...	1550	1216
	5	Pursunee, ...	1470	952
	6	Tickrowlee, ...	1300	826
	7	Umurta, ...	700	402
Moudha.	8	Lewa, ...	2600	2582
	9	Luchmunpore, ...	470	576
	10	Pasun, ...	1200	1192
Rath.	11	Alumpore	400	276
	12	Beelgaon, ...	1532	1252
	13	Cholla, ...	100	68
	14	Choorha, ...	1100	1206
	15	Geerowra, ...	505	364
	16	Jumkooree, ...	1200	1002
	17	Jurakhur, ...	4900	3392
	18	Jureya, ...	2960	2944
	19	Kharea, ...	1500	1352
	20	Kurpoora, ...	1000	564
	21	Kurhee $\frac{3}{4}$, ...	1750	1652
	22	Oomuneeea, ...	1120	764
	23	Puwae, ...	2140	2216
	24	Teoutna, ...	828	614
	25	Toonka, ...	1700	1158
Punwaree.	26	Akownee, ...	495	364
	27	Bhugoree, ...	263	263
	28	Didhora, ...	275	214
	29	Gobindpore, ...	209	188
	30	Googowra, ...	1140	816
	31	Khera Nunkaree, ...	600	562
	32	Mahewa, ...	500	389
	33	Nom Khera, ...	44	24
	34	Buharpore, ...	280	200
	35	Putharee Qudeem, ...	1050	1114
Total, ...			41736	34979

(TABLE B.)

Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average Juma of past 5 years.	New Juma.
Soomer-poor.	1	Arazee Pundurhee, ...	28	24
Moudha.	2	Arazee Dulloo Kawal, ...	34	34
	3	Tola, ...	150	125
Rath.	4	Bunjnee, ...	50	88
	5	Jurmoulee, ...	440	550
	6	Ukhtowra, ...	680	389
Punwaree,	7	Boorhee, ...	167	152
	8	Bugrajun, ...	125	138
	9	Buhadurpoor Nowabad, ...	45	35
	10	Bumhowree Khord, ...	795	590
	11	Bumowleea, ...	200	101
	12	Baramda Khord, ...	93	86
	13	Garhyea Juggutpore, ...	420	277
	14	Jugpoora Khord, ...	131	76
	15	Kootra, ...	75	113
	16	Kurree Judeed, ...	441	88
	17	Lullownee, ...	94	70
	18	Lukhora, ...	70	30
	19	Mankee, ...	110	100
	20	Mohunpora, ...	60	68
	21	Muhewa, ...	500	389
	22	Nuraree, ...	276	402
	23	Pootta, ...	250	236
	24	Raeepoor Kulan, ...	234	174
	25	Rugowlee Boozoorg, ...	250	281
	26	Rajpoora, ...	72	34
	27	Rampore Nowabad, ...	42	45
	28	Seengurpore, ...	150	80
	29	Uhrowra, ...	75	54
		Total, ...	6056	4829

22 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PERGUNNAHS SOOMERPOOR,

(TABLE C.)

Pergunnah.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average Jumma of past 5 years.	New Jumma.
Soomerpoor.	1	Esowlee, ...	500	473
	2	Iturra, ...	580	589
	3	Mowhur, ...	1240	1216
	4	Para Oojhee, ...	2700	1952
	5	Pudhowlee, ...	545	264
	6	Utraeea, ...	1160	1052
Moudha.	7	Arazee Rumna, ...	Maaf,	100
Punwaree.	8	Pooraineea, ...	130	68
	9	Putharee Nowabad, ...	244	176
	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ Talee Puharee, ...	1600	1458
Rath.	11	Bigwan, ...	1000	834
Total, ...			9699	8182

(TABLE D.)

Number.	Name of Village.	Amount bid.			Amount required or balance.		
1	Iturra, ...	1325	0	0	693	13	3
2	Para Oojhee, ...	3410	0	0	1076	1	0
3	Pudhowlee, ...	505	0	0	431	11	5
4	Bigwan, ...	1283	6	0	1283	6	0
5	Pooraineea, ...	51	0	0	0	0	0
6	Putharee Nowabad,	167	0	0	166	7	0
Total, ..		6741	6	0	3651	6	8

(TABLE E.)

Number.	Village.	Amount bid.			Amount required or balance.		
1	Mowhur, ...	835	0	0	1027	3	0
2	Utraeea, ...	701	0	0	2080	6	6
3	Esowlee, ...	50	0	0	630	5	0
4	Talee Puharee, ...	500	0	0	849	6	6
	Total, ..	2086	0	0	4587	5	0

51. It seems desirable that I should enter into some explanation to account for the realization of revenue under Messrs. Waring and Valpy's settlements, so much in excess of that I have proposed. It will be seen that the highest sum allotted under their settlement was Rupees 9,76,883 while the assessment I propose is but 6,71,833, a decrease of 31 per cent, exclusive of which my settlement includes a revenue of Rupees 37,434 derived from resumed villages, so that the real deduction from the sum once collected is no less than Rupees 3,42,494 and this on a jumma of less than ten lacks.

52. From what has preceeded, it is apparent that men of capital, who have been induced to become proprietors or renters of many of the estates, have been totally ruined, and it must be admitted that from their capital, the taxation pro tanto has been derived ; in the same way it may fairly be assumed, that villages have not been abandoned or come into possession of the Government, till the means of the proprietors were absolutely exhausted, or till it was found, that subsistence was not procurable from their labour, and we may generally conclude that the malgoozars who maintained possession of their inheritance have done so at the sacrifice of all their resources. I therefore do not consider that the amount realized was the result of fair taxation, or represented the share of the produce of the soil that is appropriated to the state as a just land revenue: in my opinion, the reduction I have made can never be considered as the relinquishment of what could have been demanded by a fair settlement. There are, however,

several reasons why the amount, which might formerly have been fairly levied, could no longer be so with equal justice; the famines of 1829, 1833 and 1837 are too universally known to require any detail, and their effects on cultivation by the terrible destruction of the laboring classes and agricultural cattle need not be mentioned, but except to those who look narrowly into the subject, it is not so apparent with how much difficulty cultivation is restored, where it has greatly diminished. I find also in the abolition of the Keitah cantonment, another strong ground for the assumption that the country could not now bear an equal weight of taxation, with that it could formerly have supported. In a district for the most part with an agricultural population, it is of the first importance to have within itself a great market of consumption for its surplus produce, and especially this is apparent, when the means and difficulty of transport are considered. Since Mr. Waring's time also, independent Bundelcund has been greatly quieted and its cultivation increased, and the same result has obtained in Saugor and the Nerbudda territories, so that these countries formerly partially supplied from this district have been exporters instead of importers and the most important resources of the cultivators of the district greatly diminished. Cotton also which forms a large proportion of its exportable produce has greatly fallen in value. The present returns exhibit a cultivation of above 26 per cent of the total khureef and it is probable at time of Mr. Valpy's settlement it greatly exceeded this, as the price was then nearly double that now prevailing; with a great proximate market at Calpee, now, through the abolition of the Government commercial residency, comparatively speaking, insignificant. It would not be extravagant, to argue that at the period alluded to, cotton alone provided the whole of the Khurreef kists.

53. I am also inclined to think that diminished productiveness of the soil from want of manure, which in this district is rarely given to other cultivation than sugar-cane and garden products, is not without its influence. It is true, this remark is of very general application throughout the country, but I am, I think, justified in assuming that it is especially accurate as regards this district.

54. I am disposed to give more weight to this remark, than it may generally receive. It is certainly but conjectural and not easily susceptible of demonstration, but, I assume as data for this opinion, that the area now under cultivation in the N. W. Provinces greatly exceeds that existing forty years ago, that prices generally are not very dissimilar; lastly, that the

population has not greatly increased. If I am correct in these premises, no other conclusion can be drawn from them than the one I advance, and it seems to me, we may justly infer a diminished relative production and exhausted power of the soil, and consequently a reduced basis for an equitable land tax.

55. I will now detail the steps I took to arrive at my proposed jumās. The Senior Member of the Board on Circuit in 1840-41, in communication with the Revenue Authorities and others, conversant with the soils of the district, proposed at Humeerpoor, as general rent rates the following;

<i>Turee or Kuchar. Mar.</i>			<i>Kabur.</i>			<i>Purwa.</i>			<i>Rakur.</i>		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4	10	6	4	10	6	3	7	9	2	5	2
									1	8	7

56. When I was intrusted with the settlement, I had not sufficient practical knowledge of the district, to enable me to classify the villages satisfactorily to myself; for there were no marked features to follow out. It is very true, that the soils of the villages on the Dussan are particularly poor, being sandy, and running into ravines; while on the contrary, those of the villages in the Soomerpoor pergunnah, on the Betwa, are rich; being low, with a considerable river deposit; but the difference was not so definitely marked as to enable me to draw specific lines between each class, and the only previous attempt at classification which had been made, was calling on the Tehseeldars to propose one. This classification was most inaccurate; being formed rather on the relative profitableness of the villages, than on the relative goodness of their soils; I therefore discarded it, for an inaccurate classification is worse than useless.

57. I took the above rent rates as a basis for all the villages, only altering, in communication with Mr. Bird, to a trifling extent, the rates on two of the soils which were then made.

<i>Kuchar or Turee. Mar.</i>			<i>Kabur.</i>			<i>Purwa.</i>			<i>Rakur.</i>		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4	10	6	4	0	9	3	7	6	2	5	0
									1	7	2

58. From these rent rates I subtracted one-third to form my revenue rates, and this was my first basis. A second was

formed by putting Rs. 1-12-0 on every acre of Malgoozaree cultivation in the village, and 4 annas on the culturable land. A third was formed by putting Rs. 1-12-0 on every acre of land absolutely under cultivation; 12 annas on every acre of land which had been thrown out within the last two years; 6 annas on land thrown out of cultivation more than two years, but less than 10 years; and 2 annas on all other culturable land. The rates in these cases were assumed after considerable investigation and thought, and were applied to every village; but they were found to be too high, in a very large number of cases.

59. Besides the above uniform calculations, I had special ones for each village—first the particular village rates per beegah were applied to the number of beegahs given in the measurement papers, and from the rental thus obtained, I deducted 40 per cent. This calculation would have been more valuable than it is, had it been possible in all cases to determine the proportionate size of the village and government beegah, but that I was unable to do accurately, for there was no standard in the village except the government one; certain fields were said to contain a specific number of beegahs without reference to any positive measurement; for the relative size of the beegah would often differ in the same village, according to the goodness of the soil. I took pains with this jumabundee, which is my fourth, and made it as accurate as I could. As another guide I reduced, when procurable, the average Nikasee jumabandeas (not the collections) 30 per cent; this was my fifth calculation. The sixth was the highest Nikasee reduced 40 per cent. and lastly I had the estimate or doul of the Tehseeldar. These seven amounts are written below the remarks in each village in the No. II. statements, and will I think assist in determining the propriety of my proposed assessment.

60. These rentals were only guardedly used; they were standards for comparison; causes for examining more particularly into the history of each village, where the present assessment varied much from what my theories led me to imagine was a fair sum. I also for each village drew out a settlement shewing for the last eleven years, i. e. for the last two settlements, Mr. Ainslie's from 1238 to 1242, and Mr. Pidcock's from 1243 to 1248, the assessment of each year and the balances at the end of the Fusily year in September; for I think in general it may be assumed that sums collected after September are collected by duress from *capital* not from the village *assets*. The average collections for each pergunnah agree curiously with my proposed assessments of which I had no idea until I had com-

pleted the settlements. A statement showing the jummas and collections of each pergunnah for each year is annexed. (Vide Appendix C.)

61. The fiscal history of the village was always a matter of the first consequence when fixing the jumma, and personal enquiries from zemindars and others besides the Omlah, were extensively made. There is one particular to be mentioned—that the calculations were much more used by me in determining the amount of *relief* necessary, than that of the *increase* demandable. The utmost moderation was enjoined, and the revenue history of the district declared very distinctly the danger of increasing the demand, and the caution necessary in proposing any enhancement. My proposed Jumma is, therefore, very materially under the amount given by the rates calculated upon the totals of pergunnahs, as shown below, for wherever I proposed an increase, and often when I did not propose a decrease, the proposed assessment is considerably less than what my calculations would warrant. The casual variations in pergunnah Punwaree are also great, caused by the intersection of the boundary by foreign territories; some of the villages are so entirely surrounded by foreign territories, and are consequently so completely under the influence of their Princes, that no one but one, of their friends, can afford to take them, and even then the cultivation is uncertain.

Pergunnah,	Jumma assumed by deducted Revenue rates.	Rent assumed by putting 1-12 per acre on cultivation, 4 ans. per acre, on culturable.	Rent assumed by putting 1-12 per acre on cultivation, on 12 ans. on parties of 1 & 2 years, 6 ans. do. 3 to 10 years, 2 ans. on old waste.	Average collections up to September for the last 11 years.	Proposed Juma.
Khurka, ...	32250	31490	31786	27841	27702
Moudha, ...	170485	153710	153644	124220	137969
Punwaree, ...	237507	237158	236970	183898	183350
Rath, ...	202713	198710	201533	184741	182464
Soomerpoor,	152902	140362	141880	138916	140348
Total, ...	795857	761430	765813	659616	671833

62. The result of my proposed jumma is an ultimate decrease of Rs. 129,478 from the former highest or ultimate jumma, and Rupees 109,453 from the average of the last five years, which, be it remembered, are the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years of Mr. Pidcock's settlement. The demand is even more decreased for the first few years as my proposed jumma is slightly progressive.

Pergunnah.	Highest or ultimate Jumma of the present settlement.	Average Jumma of the past 5 years.	Proposed Jumma.	Decrease between Column 2 and 4.	Decrease between Column 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	
Khurka, ...	34705	33915	27702	7003	6213
Mhouda, ...	151538	147201	137969	13569	9232
Punwaree, ...	214962	211369	183350	31612	28019
Rath, ...	233177	225132	182464	50713	42668
Soomerpoor, ..	166929	163669	140348	26581	23321
Total, ...	801311	781286	671833	129478	109453

63. The decrease from the average of the past five years, as it will be each year, is shewn in the accompanying statement. I am in general opposed to a progressive assessment, but it will be observed that this one is on a very gradual scale and to a very limited extent.

64. Some progression was necessary when villages had completely fallen out of cultivation. An increase has been demanded from 104 villages, including 13 previously resumed, but which have now for the first time come under settlement; the amount of the increase is rupees 12,408 and thus pro tanto the amount of relief or gross decrease is increased, making the amount 1,21,766 rupees. In six villages is the amount preserved

Statement shewing the Annual Decrease from the average of the past Five years.

Pergunnah.	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46	1846—47	1847—48	1848—49	1849—50	1850—51	1851—52	1852—53	1853—54	1854—55	1855—56
Khurka, ...	8358	7883	7423	6948	6463	6313	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213	6213
Moudha, ...	11789	10880	10565	10522	10487	10477	10467	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232	9232
Punwaree, ...	35205	32930	30380	29609	29290	29096	29076	28034	28034	28029	28029	28024	28024	28019
Rath, ...	59588	55893	53313	50758	48361	46803	45418	43568	42968	42668	42668	42668	42668	42668
Soomerpoor, ..	31550	29546	28021	26721	25196	24271	23721	23546	23421	23371	23321	23321	23321	23321
Total, ..	146490	137132	129702	124558	119797	116960	114895	110593	109868	109513	109463	109458	109458	109453

Statement showing the number of villages of each sort in each pergunnah, and the rates of assessment in each class in each pergunnah.

Class of Villages.	Pergunnah.	Number of Villages.	Past Settlement.					Average Janna of the past five years.	Present Janna.	Total area.	District Measure.		Malgozann.		Rates of the new Janna.									Remarks.	
											Laharp.	Barron.	Cultivable waste.	Landy abandoned.	Total Cultivation.	On total area.			On Malgozann.			On cultivation.			
			I. 1814 to 1816.	II. 1817 to 1819.	III. 1820 to 1822.	IV. 1823 to 1825.	V. 1826 to 1828.									Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.		P.
Villages in which relief has been granted.	Kharke, ...	23	25047	29778	38420	31705	30605	30775	23650	54829	73	12817	3734	3970	14235	0	10	11	1	1	3	1	10	10	
	Moodla, ...	32	74197	71295	103780	79222	81247	79612	49154	62778	429	14697	12108	4101	36443	0	15	10	1	4	2	1	12	10	
	Poonwari, ...	140	91267	124001	137042	102830	172612	176229	137435	184652	549	50028	29780	16419	87283	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	9	2	
	Rath, ...	119	126601	194202	225188	194894	192478	188203	141423	155477	766	33227	19237	22738	71499	0	14	9	1	2	11	1	13	2	
	Somerpoor, ...	66	118031	127332	136029	126349	132149	130219	107030	116001	411	18713	23110	21382	22898	0	14	9	1	7	7	2	0	7	
	Total, ...	416	487522	596681	724069	597427	699091	597250	479312	556637	2220	129432	87960	68300	270218	0	13	9	1	1	11	1	12	4	
Villages in which no relief has been given to the people but the Govt. demand has been decreased on account of an increase in the Police charges.	Kharke, ...	1	618	700	100	500	500	500	482	1137	0	625	56	36	430	0	6	0	0	14	8	1	1	2	
	Moodla, ...	24	32658	32429	47289	33765	33717	33042	30039	37656	218	3471	6881	2769	22319	0	13	7	1	0	0	1	5	8	
	Poonwari, ...	30	9291	14185	18865	16703	20237	20179	19064	26344	104	9011	2591	1660	16777	0	10	2	0	14	6	2	2	6	
	Rath, ...	10	10124	22560	36028	21653	21173	26560	26120	33331	54	5432	1627	1381	14627	0	13	9	1	2	2	1	6	0	
	Somerpoor, ...	14	22450	22023	24373	21981	23480	29770	20306	31370	81	2967	2741	3475	12080	0	13	3	1	1	9	1	10	10	
	Total, ...	34	81922	95813	126096	94822	97307	96711	92311	114278	467	23326	13306	10641	66468	0	12	11	1	0	4	1	6	2	
Villages in which an increase has been demanded.	Kharke, ...	4	573	3834	5090	3960	3700	5140	3379	4662	25	1889	178	235	2206	0	11	7	1	3	8	1	0	5	Including villages which have now for the first time come under Settlement.
	Moodla, ...	21	3060	32639	93989	39800	33940	33973	30043	38426	244	4876	4432	4101	22369	0	12	0	1	1	09	1	0	7	
	Poonwari, ...	51	6048	10803	14287	14032	20048	16686	24564	55041	151	18570	6010	6893	23817	0	7	2	0	10	10	1	0	8	
	Rath, ...	21	14810	18603	24225	17675	19209	17192	23664	26344	36	1693	2451	2642	13722	0	12	7	1	0	0	1	5	11	
	Somerpoor, ...	7	1489	15540	24130	13850	13200	12648	12107	19677	34	2302	2425	1794	9519	0	13	1	0	16	2	7	6	0	
	Total, ...	104	69934	61907	121583	87857	92157	85541	97319	140791	527	24324	18619	13669	72632	0	11	2	0	14	10	1	5	2	
Villages in which no alteration has been made in the Janna.	Kharke, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Moodla, ...	2	1020	1120	1945	734	734	734	734	1341	16	341	186	35	563	0	10	4	0	10	0	1	4	10	
	Poonwari, ...	2	425	1276	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	2092	4	609	104	179	1196	0	15	0	1	2	2	1	10	4	
	Rath, ...	1	0	0	0	0	57	57	57	24	0	3	0	2	29	1	10	10	1	13	5	1	15	5	
	Somerpoor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total, ...	4	1563	2406	3310	2699	2756	2756	2756	3267	20	953	290	214	1798	0	13	9	1	3	3	1	0	8	

Table shewing the alterations caused by the new Settlement in the Assessment and Rates of each pergunnah including resumed Maafce.

Pergunnah.	Area without Maafce.		Average Juma of the past 5 years.	Rates of former Juma.						Area including resumed Maafce.		Proposed Juma including resumed Maafce.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease.	Rates of new Juma.					
	Cultivated.	Malgoozaree.		Cultivated.			Malgoozaree.			Cultivated.	Malgoozaree.					Cultivated.			Malgoozaree.		
Khurka, ...	16806	25125	33915	2	0	3	1	5	7	16891	25210	27702	230	6443	6213	1	10	2	1	1	6
Moudha, ...	82036	117235	147201	1	12	9	1	4	1	84093	119908	137969	3169	12401	9232	1	10	3	1	2	5
Punwaree, ...	122111	183591	211369	1	11	8	1	2	5	128873	192703	183350	5870	33889	28019	1	6	9	0	15	3
Rath, ...	105314	155327	225132	2	2	2	1	7	2	107877	158165	182464	2672	45340	42668	1	11	1	1	2	6
Soomerpoor, ...	73647	128565	163069	2	3	7	1	4	4	74512	129430	140348	467	23788	23321	1	14	2	1	1	4
Total, ...	399914	609843	781286	1	15	3	1	4	6	412246	625416	671833	12408	121861	109453	1	10	1	1	1	2

Comparative Statement of Rates of Assessment in the North Western Provinces.

ZILLAH.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in acres.	Kamil Jumma by the new settlement.	Total number of souls.	Number of souls per each square mile.	Number of acres cultivated by each soul.	Rate of Jumma per each soul.	Rates of new Jumma in Column IV. per acre.					
								On total Malgouzarre area.			On the cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10		
							Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Hurreeanah, ...	2591	696147	380200	238231	92	2 1	1 9 6	0	4	0	0	8	8
Dehli, ...	569	174605	363375	155426	273	1 1	2 5 5	1	7	4	2	1	3
Rohtuk, ...	1320	474465	628316	227600	172	2 1	2 12 2	0	12	4	1	5	2
Goorgaon, ...	1813	647353	1014248	326340	180	2 0	3 1 9	1	0	2	1	9	0
Scharunpoor, ...	1592	606847	105587	541201	340	1 1	1 13 9	1	2	0	1	10	6
Moozuffernuggur, ..	1081	392377	672740	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	1	3	3	1	11	6
Meerut, ...	2776	1034016	2185614	871071	314	1 2	2 8 2	1	7	7	2	1	9
Boolundshuhur, ..	1602	592630	951682	429177	268	1 4	2 3 6	1	0	4	1	9	8
Allygurh, ...	1749	900562	1964486	732494	419	1 2	2 10 8	1	13	0	2	0	8
Bijnore, ...	1647	459409	1122375	486132	295	0 9	2 4 11	1	9	7	2	7	1
Moradabad, ...	0	0	1053689	667385	0	0	1 9 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budaon, ...	2266	752103	1103064	218649	96	3 4	5 0 9	0	15	2	1	7	6
Pilibheet, ...	1121	232810	418782	116282	104	2 0	3 9 7	0	13	2	1	12	9
Barcilly, ...	1744	639579	1263454	332423	191	1 1	3 12 10	1	5	9	1	15	7
Shahjehanpoor, ..	2046	651549	1027075	225000	110	2 1	4 9 0	0	14	10	1	9	3
Muttra, ...	1366	630091	1582935	528295	387	1 2	2 15 11	1	11	7	1	15	2
Agra, ...	1462	646818	1392972	423208	290	1 5	3 4 8	1	15	7	2	2	5
Furruckabad, ...	1949	614253	1459237	628993	323	1 0	2 5 1	1	9	10	2	6	0
Mynapoory, ...	2001	613422	1372382	342898	181	1 7	3 12 6	1	11	9	2	4	0
Etawah, ...	1674	477901	1310938	246883	147	2 0	5 5 0	2	1	11	2	11	10
Cawnpore, ...	2340	782276	2181540	466818	199	1 7	4 12 10	2	4	1	2	12	7
Futtehpoor, ...	1548	506905	1418933	413227	267	1 2	3 6 11	2	4	0	2	12	9
Humeerpoor, proper, ..	1280	412208	671833	153894	120	2 7	4 5 11	1	1	2	1	5	1
Do. Calpee Pergunnahs, ..	952	298951	608784	135000	142	2 2	4 7 10	1	6	0	2	0	0
Allahabad, ...	2797	997508	2156501	987017	271	1 3	2 13 7	1	12	0	2	2	6
Goruckpoor, ...	7125	1927234	2083346	1289693	181	1 5	1 9 10	0	10	3	1	1	3
Azimghur, ...	2464	773616	1517853	1005006	408	0 8	1 8 2	1	7	1	1	15	4
Jounpore, ...	1422	563295	1129215	661159	465	0 8	1 11 4	1	13	7	2	0	0
Mirzapoor, ...	4847	741268	490656	585685	121	1 3	1 3 1	0	6	5	0	10	7
Benares, ...	1418	629411	979307	693873	489	0 9	1 6 7	1	6	11	1	8	10
Ghazeepoor, ...	0	0	1291492	1077787	0	0	1 3 2	0	0	0	0	0	0

without increase or decrease, leaving 416 villages to which relief have been given. In ninety-four of these cases, it is nominal, not real; for the decrease is merely caused by the increased police charges, so that the people pay what they did, but the Government receives less.

Annexes a statement showing the number of villages of each sort.

65. I annex a Statement exhibiting the number of villages of each sort in each pergunnah, and the rates of assessment in each class and in each pergunnah.

66. The annexed Table shows the alterations caused by the new settlement in the assessment, and rates of each pergunnah.

I trust the decrease, large as it certainly is, will not be deemed extravagant. Though perfectly alive to the evils of over-assessment, (independently of its absolute injustice) which cannot be over-rated; and which clearly establish, that in fiscal impositions *two* and *two* do not always make *four*; I feel too strongly my duty to Government, and to the other payers of land tax to desire to disproportionally lessen a burthen that falls but equally, when the instructions of Government are strictly carried out; and in these opinions, I have faithfully framed my settlement. At the same time, I admit that I think extreme facility of subsistence with little exertion is not desirable for society. Necessity, and necessity alone, can stimulate mankind to progressive advance in any pursuit, or overcome the indolence inseparable from imperfect civilization; and in this country, where improvements in agriculture are so desirable, and so necessary, I consider the golden mean to be that which renders exertion imperative, with a surely successful result to those who put their shoulders to the wheel. This would alone be no justification of unnecessary taxation; but it is satisfactory to reflect, that under the Indian Government, that it is not carried beyond the line, which conciliates the interest of the state, with the improvement of the condition and character of the people.

67. The annexed Statement will show at one view the relative heaviness of the assessment proposed by me, with reference to other zillahs.

It will be observed that, according to the average rates per acre, the assessment of Humeerpoor is light; but according to the amount each person is taxed, the proposed assessment is,

relatively, very heavy; the zillahs which equal or exceed Humeerpoor, being only four, viz. Cawnpoor, Etawah, Shahjehanpoor, and Budaon. I have every reason to believe that the population in the two first named zillahs is under-rated, and assuredly, the density of the population in Cawnpoor is not less than in the adjoining districts of Futtehpoor and Furruckabad. A good census of the different districts is still a desideratum.

68. The quantity of resumed Maafee, exclusive of		thirteen muhals, which now for the
Resumed Maafee,		first time came under settlement, was
* <i>Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	very small, amounting in the aggregate
Kuhrka, ...	85	only to 7048 * acres; a large portion
Moudha, ...	1860	of this belonged to the zemindars, and
Punwarec, ...	2541	was therefore only nominally <i>Maaf</i> , as
Rath, ...	1757	they paid their revenue out of the pro-
Soomerpoor, ...	805	fits of the Maafee, and part was proved
Total, ...	7048	not to be in the possession of the Maa-

feedars. The remainder I settled at very light rates with the Maafeedars, giving them pottahs for the same, which detailed the number of their fields in the Khusreh and all particulars. There are five villages now remaining rent-free in these pergunnahs, of which four will lapse on the death of the present holders. Mr. Waring, in the years 1815 and 1816, resumed 39, which now pay a jumma of rupees 18,884. In 1836, Mr. Pidcock resumed 64, paying 31,746: since then, 13 have been resumed, and they are to pay rupees 5718, and for the four which will lapse, as above stated, I have proposed Rupees 814.

69. The revision of the village police has also tended to diminish the net revenue; for the numbers employed and their remuneration were each inadequately provided. I have bestowed much pains in fixing their number, as also their location, with reference to where their services were more or less necessary for the protection of the people. They are now entirely paid in money, in preference to the usage formerly existing of partial payments in land. The evil of which was conclusively exemplified in the famine years, when many of the Chokeedars emigrated at the time when their assistance was most called for, as destitution naturally led to the increase of crime to a fearful extent.

This further charge, as it appeared to me, could not be made an additional burthen on the people, and thus it frequently

happens that the net revenue is less than previously, though the amount levied from the zemindars is undiminished. In fact, the first point in my settlement was to establish the gross tax the zemindar should pay, and from this the police expenses fixed by me in conjunction with the Magistrate, were deducted, the remainder forming the Government Jumma.

In the margin, * the village police expenses of each per-

* Pergunnah.	Pay.	Percentage.
Khirkha, ...	1128	4.07
Moudha, ...	6588	4.77
Punwaree, ...	12396	6.16
Rath, ...	9672	5.29
Somerpore, ...	6294	4.48
Total, ..	36078	5.37

gunnah, and their percentage on the jumma, are detailed. In Punwaree, particularly, the police charges are very heavy, but I have already remarked that the villages of this pergunnah are much dispersed, and widely separated from each other and their thanahs, and this rendered a numerous

police indispensable.

70. In the tenures, there are no very remarkable peculiarities. The baach in the bhy-
 Tenures. achara ones was formed in different ways—on the *cultivated* area: on the *total* area: on the *Malgoozaree* area: and on the fractional share. The first plan was perhaps the most common, and in this case the right of a new and periodical baach was theoretically allowed, but very seldom practised, and disputes were not unfrequently the consequence. For the future the amount to be paid by each sharer is fixed for the whole period of settlement.

71. There are no large talooqdars or rich zemindars in the district; the principal are Nana and
 Principal Zemindars. Bhao, sons of Kishna Pundit. They own five or six villages in the pergunah of Punwaree, and are tolerably well off. They reside at Kasheepoor and are indebted for their prosperous circumstances to their father having received five villages on a Mokurreree assessment. He died five years ago, leaving a good deal of property. The sons will, I trust, reap such profits from their zemindaree possessions as will maintain them in their present circumstances.

Gunesh Sing of Bussela has seven or eight villages; he was in reduced circumstances; but I hope the remissions I have proposed will be sufficient to enable him to lay out money in the improvement of his estates.

Maheeputh Sing of Mulehta is a good and enterprising zemindar; he has in Rath seven or eight villages, chiefly near the Dussan.

Thakoorpershad of Koolpuhar is also an energetic zemindar; he is the only man in the district that breeds cattle to any large extent.

72. There are no other resident zemindars, worthy of notice. Rao Mahee Puth Sing at Soongra, pergunnah Punwaree, is a man of a very good family; but he only owns that village, and appears to me to be above attending to his zemindaree.

Of the non-resident zemindars the principal are the Nowab of Banda, who is proprietor of some villages in Moudha and in Rath; and Noneeyat Ray, the Government vakeel at Banda, who holds several estates in different parts of the district; but he is not a good zemindar.

73. In preparing the records, in settling all disputes, and in fixing the amount of revenue to be paid by each person, I have spared no labour. The Khuteonees of Bhyachara villages have been made over and over again, in some instances, five or six times. Whenever an error was suspected or a complaint made, a rigid investigation was instituted. Numerous errors crept into the first Khuteonees, through the ignorance of the people and the carelessness of the Putwarees and Native Officers.

74. All disputed rights or judicial investigations were submitted to the Deputy Collector, his decision passed, and subsequently I went through all cases submitted in the following manner: In every pergunnah, whilst encamped therein, the inhabitants of each village were warned to attend on a certain day at my camp, and on that day all cases connected with that village were taken up *seriatim*. All petitions regarding proprietary rights, which had at any time been presented, were then gone into and disposed of in presence of all the brotherhood. The discrepancy of the claims urged in the petitions given at Humeerpoor, and those which were advanced when all interested were present, was most remarkable; for no absurd pretensions could be made when immediate exposure was certain; a few questions in open Court clearly explained long and intricate complaints; any gross departure from the truth was instantly interrupted by persons perfectly cognizant of the whole ques-

tion, and when, after a full *viva voce* investigation, a Pun-chayet was deemed advisable or necessary, I never found difficulty in persuading the parties at once to name arbitrators. At this meeting, all matters decided before the Deputy Collector and old petitions were investigated; and the people were encouraged to bring forward, at once, any thing they had to complain of or any imagined claim. After this I unwillingly listened to any pretension, without good cause being shown why the party had not previously advanced it.

75. With regard to the apportionment of the juma, I found some enormous villages with well defined and long recognized subdivisions. In several of these cases, I treated each of these large divisions as a distinct muhal, and gave it a separate number in the Touzee. The people were pleased, and the trouble of Collection will be less; for in case of arrears there will be a greater competition for the moderate sized muhal, and the strong clan-feeling will be loosened. This has, however, only been done where the villages were very large, and then I always fixed the assessment myself; for the thoke had been made a separate muhal: I sometimes, also, apportioned the juma on the different thokes, where they were not made separate muhals, but only when the people could not agree among themselves and left it to me. The old interior apportionment of the juma I often found very unequal.

76. The jumabundeeds have been drawn out with great care, and after the form given in the Rent rolls or Asameewar Jumabundeeds, Sudder Board's Printed Circular on records. The disputes about them were very rare, caused evidently by the thinness of the population, which forces the zemindar to rent out his land at light rates.

77. I have, since the completion of the settlement, looked into these rent rolls, the taking and approval of which were primarily and more particularly entrusted to Deputy Collector Sheekh Wuheed-ool zuman, who carefully examined every one before approving of it. A faulty rent-roll cannot be corrected afterwards without considerable difficulty, and the preparation must not be left without supervision to the parties most interested, (namely the proprietors and ryots), on the supposition that they will check all improper rates, steering between those which are too high and those which are too low, for ignorance of the proprietor, particularly when an absentee,

and collusion on the part of a ryot will sometimes, unless watched, cause an incorrect rent-roll to be recorded. At the same time I only watched and supervised the rent-rolls—when I suspected incorrectness, I investigated and expostulated, but did not authoritatively interfere—in one or two cases when the amount after enquiry and expostulation remained incorrect, I passed the rent-roll on the condition that whenever the village should be transferred to another, the rent-roll should on application by the transferee be open to revision before the Collector; who will act exactly as if the rent-roll was then constructing for the first time.

78. In cases where the mouzah was of purely Buyāchara tenure, all seer land was left out of the rent-roll. Each sharer's quota of the juma and expences were accurately detailed, but when sharers alone where the cultivators, there existed no motive for assigning a particular rental to the different fields, nor, so long as the proprietors remain unchanged, can the necessity arise, for the thokes where lands are rented to parties not co-sharers, the rent of their fields was defined, but not otherwise. On any transfer of the village, the Collector can then affix the proper rental; he will be free from the impediment of a recorded rate; and in the conflicting interests of proprietor and cultivator, not identical, he will have the best chance of being rightly informed of any casual circumstances which may influence the rental of particular fields.

79. From somewhat similar reasons, no rent rates have been recorded or thought of, for land not now under cultivation; whether they have of late years been abandoned or have never been redeemed—The rate that may have been demanded in the former case was manifestly annulled by the cultivation being relinquished and I have naturally assumed that the proprietor has full right to any terms he can make, without being fettered in his endeavours to improve his Estate, by any fanciful rates recorded at the time of settlement.

80. The Putwarees' establishment was revised carefully by Sheikh Wuheed-ool-zuman, Deputy Collector, and complete lists of them drawn out. The least possible interference exercised either as to dismissal, appointment or remuneration, or any thing else; care was taken that the Putwaree should reside in the village; should not have too much to do, and that he was not incompetent. Each Putwaree was furnished with a correct

copy of the Khewut paper, and he was made to draw out the rent rolls in the form required in the Board's Circular No. 3, for the Annual Jumabundy ; which will prevent any difficulty in obtaining from the Putwarees the annual papers required by the record circular.

81. I have carefully revised the Kistbundee of each village, with reference to its soil and situation ; but the dates of the four kists, I did not think myself authorized to alter, though if this had been within my competency, I would have postponed the Khurreef kists 15 days, and have established the 1st of December and 1st of January, instead of November 15th and December 15th.

82. I beg to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I have received from Deputy Collector, Sheikh Wuheed-ool-zuman. He has worked with the greatest assiduity and ability. The preparation of the vernacular records was left entirely to him, my directions from time to time being merely general, and I can assure you that they have been prepared with great minuteness and care, and that nothing in them has been slurred over—Sheikh Wuheed-ool-zuman has been only the assistant I have had, except Sirdar Khan, for about a month. An estimate of his diligence and assiduity may be formed from the fact, that all the records and the papers have been completely finished, not an iota is now left to be brought up.

83. In conclusion, I commit my report to your indulgent consideration and request the confirmation of my proceedings by the Government. I may venture to assert that no part of the work intrusted to me has been neglected, and that it has not been hurried through from any poor ambition for an unmerited reputation for surpassing diligence and exertion.

I have honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. ALLEN,
Settlement Officer.

*Bundlekhund Settlement Office, }
Humeerpore Division, }
Cawnpore, the 28th Feb. 1842. }*

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the quantity of land under each description of crop, and the per centage of each (referred to in paragraph 17.)

Number.	Particulars.	Kharif.																				Rabi.																						
		Total area.	Sugarcane		Cotton		Rice		Sago		Jowar Char- m.		Mush Mung- Be.		Til		Indigo		Broom		Kudak Rau.		Garden produce		Total.	Wheat		Barley		Gram		Maize and Fonio		Urad		Al.		Common		Cotton area including Til		Total.		
			Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.		Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.					
I.	Charka, ...	16240	0	0	4271	26.0	12	0.1	2492	11.2	2285	14.0	1	0.0	428	2.6	15	0.1	211	1.2	27	0.2	10	0.1	16014	82.2	258	2.2	7	0.0	4426	27.1	224	1.4	44	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.1	1	0.0	2204	27.8
II.	Moolia, ...	82315	0	0.0	12282	19.2	21	0.0	8894	0.1	24127	29.4	102	0.1	2126	2.6	0	0.0	222	0.3	1000	1.2	4	0.0	47974	29.2	8894	12.2	212	0.3	20670	25.1	1000	2.4	280	0.7	261	0.4	162	0.2	216	0.4	24291	41.7
III.	Paawan, ...	129405	1126	0.9	16881	12.2	124	0.1	10632	8.2	29092	22.0	772	0.6	11100	8.1	728	0.6	22	0.0	27062	0.1	178	0.1	78000	60.2	11084	8.0	2101	1.6	27127	21.0	1471	1.2	122	0.1	3220	2.7	1000	0.8	128	0.1	66623	37.2
IV.	Rath, ...	105071	1090	1.0	14222	13.5	428	0.4	12174	12.5	22207	21.2	186	0.2	2674	2.2	240	0.2	106	0.1	881	0.8	215	0.2	28226	52.4	6081	2.7	747	0.7	26676	24.9	2120	2.0	75	0.1	424	0.4	281	0.2	20	0.1	62925	44.6
V.	Santarpur, ...	71527	20	0	12341	17.2	17	0.0	1271	1.4	22848	32.0	76	0.1	1102	2.7	0	0.0	462	0.6	287	0.4	114	0.2	44670	61.0	2172	2.0	184	0.2	20300	28.1	2748	2.8	210	0.3	1021	2.1	107	0.2	27	0.0	27862	39.4
Total, ...		800781	1926	0.7	82121	12.8	417	0.2	27628	0.4	102285	26.2	1142	0.3	16084	4.2	242	0.2	1104	0	10870	2.4	271	0.1	128554	59.9	20814	7.4	1401	0.8	100000	27.2	4600	2.2	1000	0.3	1286	1.6	1678	0.4	222	0.1	160923	49.1

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of Villages sold with their price for the last 10 Years.

(Referred to in paragraph 49.)

Year.	Villages bought by Government.				Villages sold at auction to private Individuals.				Total.			
	Number of Villages.	Jumma.	Balance.	Amount Sale.	Number of Villages.	Jumma.	Balance.	Amount Sale.	Number of Villages.	Jumma.	Balance.	Amount Sale.
1833, ...	11	30500	21489	325	11	23755	14759	6069	22	54255	36248	6394
1834, ...	21	38900	46457	105	10	11255	13548	6405	31	50155	60005	6510
1835, ...	5	3350	4883	25	8	7993	7253	5622	13	11343	12136	5647
1836, ...	3	3476	9966	15	1	2600	732	475	4	6076	10698	490
1837, ...	3	4550	6575	15	7	10650	16207	2337	10	15200	22784	2352
1838, ...	0	0	0	0	3	4600	8383	2081	3	4600	8383	2081
1839, ...	4	5800	5399	20	19	31385	55746	4521	23	37185	61145	4541
1840, ...	9	11915	7344	92	5	9226	2674	2359	14	21141	10018	2451
1841, ...	2	12400	7252	2	4	9150	2342	2623	6	21550	9594	2625
1842, ...	3	3674	1967	15	8	5221	4850	7015	11	8895	6817	7030
Total, ...	61	114565	111334	614	76	115305	126494	39507	137	230400	237828	40121

APPENDIX. C.

Statement showing the *Jammas*, *Collections*, and *Balances* of each *Pargannah* for the last 11 years.

Referred to in paragraph 60.

The five years of Mr. Anand's Settlement.

The six years of Mr. Parnell's Settlement.

Average of both
Settlements.Average of last 11
Years.

Number.	Name of Parganah.	For 1220 Pady.			For 1220 Pady.			For 1240 Pady.			For 1261 Pady.			For 1262 Pady.			For 1243 Pady.			For 1244 Pady.			For 1245 Pady.			For 1246 Pady.			For 1247 Pady.			For 1242-1243.			Average of last 11 Years.			
		Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.	Jammas.	Collected.	Balances.				
I.	Kharika, ...	24750	22112	1200	24805	22500	1875	26400	25418	6087	26100	9500	26210	24800	25277	6428	25350	25612	0	21255	20930	405	22500	22211	16095	22700	20120	2132	24111	20200	2040	24000	25418	2140	22800	22911	6022	
II.	Mandla, ...	124097	108790	12200	131645	127500	6000	132900	124120	8334	130000	85500	10500	118360	124120	6428	134875	121780	12830	131127	125600	2112	133000	131120	1950	135520	121210	0	138000	128000	0	134800	123780	6580	134000	124070	10273	
III.	Poonawar, ...	180942	181400	520	181800	181120	170	181800	181120	2710	182000	180411	11211	179470	172180	7200	171182	172800	2200	180400	184220	1184	200010	180110	10000	200000	201400	2434	201750	200120	2020	211780	200010	7747	190000	182000	8262	
IV.	Rath, ...	214477	204180	10000	221767	211920	2012	220070	201417	27120	222410	217120	19000	217120	190000	19421	202100	200010	2041	200720	200000	1010	217477	140010	0000	222912	190410	20270	201727	200110	200000	000	170000	47011	230750	184741	22012	
V.	Samsarpur, ..	121490	147845	8000	156620	154110	0407	164000	142770	20000	160200	140220	40007	160000	120000	18011	156120	140020	2000	142071	140000	6100	150007	111410	40200	162100	111000	11100	164000	142770	22000	163000	130740	29100	160000	120010	21272	
	Total ..	750507	679130	26172	790727	749000	18227	790000	792100	60211	761270	405271	22200	747000	692700	21200	690221	687120	17070	743712	680000	11720	743712	680000	140000	743712	680000	217000	40100	743712	680000	00000	740000	680000	00000	740000	680000	00000

APPENDIX D.

General Statement No. 4, for the five Pergunnahs.

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Highest Jumma, 1st Settlement 1214 to 1216.	Highest Jumma, 2nd Settlement 1217 to 1222.	Highest Jumma, 3rd Settlement 1223 to 1237.	Highest Jumma, 4th Settlement 1238 to 1248.	Highest Jumma, 5th Settlement 1249 to 1255.	Average Jumma past 5 years 1245, 46, 47, 48, and 49.	Proposed Jumma.	Total area.	Deduct Minhae.		Malgoozaree.					Assessment on total area per acre.			Assessment on total Malgoozaree land cultivated and culturable per acre.			Assessment on land under culti- vation per acre.		
										Acrea.	Lakheraj.	Barren.	Uncultivated.		Cultivated.										
									Culturable Waste.				Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total Cultivation.									
I.	Khurka, ...	29510	34310	43930	36105	34705	33915	27702	40649	106	15331	3968	4351	12	16879	16891	0	10	10	1	1	6	1	10	2
II.	Moudha, ...	139941	138502	206128	152441	151538	147201	137969	147231	944	26379	23750	12065	364	83729	84093	0	15	0	1	2	4	1	10	2
III.	Panwaree, ...	107433	150264	190097	185530	214962	211300	183350	271729	806	78218	40684	22946	4581	124292	128873	0	10	9	0	15	3	1	6	9
IV.	Rath, ...	172157	224824	275541	294509	233177	225132	182464	203406	856	44385	23325	26963	2389	105488	107877	0	14	4	1	2	5	1	11	0
V.	Soomerpoor, ...	156383	168897	262154	174220	166929	163669	140348	153910	536	23982	28276	26642	116	74358	74474	0	14	7	1	1	4	1	14	2
	Total, ..	605424	716794	977850	782805	801311	781285	671833	816925	3255	188295	120183	92987	7462	404746	412205	0	13	2	1	1	2	1	10	1

APPENDIX E.

Annual Statement No. V. for the Five Pergunnahs.

No.	Name of Pergunnah.	Highest Juma of the past Set- tlement.	PROPOSED GOVERNMENT JUMA.										
			1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.
I.	Khirka, ...	34705	25557	26032	26492	26967	27452	27602	27702	27702	27702	27702	27702
II.	Moudha, ...	151538	135412	136321	136636	136679	136714	136724	136734	137969	137969	137969	137969
III.	Punwaree, ...	214962	176164	178439	180989	181760	182079	182273	182293	183385	183340	183345	183350
IV.	Rath, ...	233177	165544	169239	171819	174374	176771	178329	179714	181564	182164	182464	182464
V.	Soomerpoor, ...	166929	132119	134123	135648	136948	138473	139398	139948	140123	140248	140298	140348
	Total, ...	801311	634796	644154	651584	656728	661489	664326	666391	670693	671423	671778	671833

(Signed) C. ALLEN,

Settlement Officer.